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SWISS OFFICIALS ARRIVE ON 1ST FLIGHT FROM ZURICH

AU031235 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 3 (ATA) -- The Zurich air route was inaugurated yesterday. On this occasion a Swiss delegation arrived in our country. It was made up of deputies to the federal parliament of Switzerland, members of the parliament of the Canton of Zurich and Winterthur, functionaries of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Switzerland and the Federal Office of Civil Aviation, represnetatives of various trade firms of Switzerland etc. The Swiss delegation was greeted at the airport by the vice-minister of communications, Ferdinand Tako, the vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, Met Reli, the head of a department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Andon Berxholi and other comrades. The Minister of Communications Luan Babameto received the Swiss friends. The (as received] gave a dinner in their honour which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

KORBECI RECEIVES FRENCH TRADE DELEGATION

AU291904 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 29 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, received yesterday the government trade delegation of France, headed by the director for Europe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Francois Plaisant, with whom he exchanged opinions on the promotion of trade between the two countries. The reception was also attended by the ambasador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the PSR of Albania, Philippe Legrain.

The French delegation left our country yesterday .

ATA COMMENTS ON NATO MILITARY MANEUVERS

AU031226 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 3 Jun 86

[A News Series of Large-Scale Military Manoeuvres by the NATO Aggressive Bloc -- 250,000 Troops and 1,000 Airplanes Take Part -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 3 (ATA) -- A new series of large-scale manoeuvres of the military-air forces of the NATO aggressive bloc began yesterday. Some 250,000 troops and 1,000 military aircraft from a number of member countries of "the Atlantic alliance," such as Britain, Canada, Belgium, Holland, etc. are engaged in this new demonstration of force. The current manoeuvres of this militry bloc will take place in various regions of central Europe and on the territories of the countries taking part in these manoeuvres. Their aim is, as the reports stress, "to these the operational capabilities and further perfect the coordination of the military-air forces of these countres during different tactical moves."

A month and a half ago the NATO's military-naval forces held large-scale exercises in northern Europe with the participation of 60 war ships and some thousands of troops, which carried out a series of new tactical strike manoeuvres. These ceaseless demonstrations of force by this military aggressive bloc are part and parcel of the intensive war preparations made in the context of the rivalry between the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union and the blocs they lead and manipulate.

PRESIDIUM SAYS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO MEET 1 JULY

AU311832 Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1800 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] In accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided to convene the People's Assembly in the 9th session of the 10th legislature on Tuesday, 1 July 1987, at 1700.

This decree becomes effective immediately.

Tirana 27 May, 1986

Decree No 7037

[Signed] on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly: Ramiz Alia, chairman; Sihat Tozaj, secretary

DISTRICTS ISSUE MAY ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTS

AU311851 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1-31 May 1986 carried the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses):

Sarande District has overfulfilled its 4-month industrial production plan by 4 million leks. Kolonje District has exceeded its industrial 4-month plan by 500,000 leks. (1800 GMT 2 May)

Librazhd District has prefulfilled its industrial plan by 4 days and has produced goods worth 2.2 million leks over the plan. The industrial production plan in Lushnje district has been fulfilled 101.3 percent for the 4-month period. (1800 GMT 3 May)

Berat District exceeded its general industrial plan for the January-April period by 4.8 percent. Gjirokaster District exceeded its export plan for the same period by 500,000 leks. (1800 GMT 4 May)

Skrapar District exceeded its January-April general industrial production plan by 4.3 percent, and fulfilled its export plan for the same period. (0600 GMT 5 May)

Tropje District exceeded its January-April general industrial production plan by 6 percent. (0600 GMT 5 May)

Korce District export collectives have overfulfilled export plans for the 4-month period by 800,000 leks. (0600 GMT 7 May)

Kukes District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plns for the 4-month period by 3 percent; exports were also fulfilled. (0600 GMT 7 May)

Skrapar District exceeded its 4-month industrial plan for Janaury-April by 336,000 leks. (1800 GMT 7 May)

Forty enterprises in Shkoder district as a whole, the productivity target has been exceeded by 3 percent. Twenty-three out of twenty-five enterprises in Diber district have fulfilled their 4-month plans. (1330 GMT 8 May)

Mat District has overfulfilled its 4-month overall industrial plan by 6 percent. (1600 GMT 8 May)

Puke District has overfulfilled its 4-month overall industrial plan by 1,000,000 leks. (1800 GMT 11 May)

Kolonje District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plans for the January-April period by 7 percent. (1330 GMT 12 May)

Korce District has fulfilled its 1 January-10 May industrial production plan by 103.4 percent, producing goods worth 15 million leks over and above the plan. The Puke district industrial production plan has been overfulfilled by 1.7 million leks. (1330 GMT 14 May)

Shkoder District collectives have overfulfilled their industrial plans for the January-April period. (1000 GMT 15 May)

Durres District has overfulfilled its overall industrial plan for the 1 Janaury-10 May period by 20 million leks. (1800 GMT 16 May)

Berat District has exceeded its industrial production plan to date by 4.8 pecent. (1800 GMT 17 May)

Sarande District overfulfilled its 4-month industrial plan by 5,000,000 leks. (0600 GMT 19 May)

Mat District overfulfilled its 1 January-15 May general industrial plan by 14.5 percent. (1330 GMT 19 May)

Pogradec District overfulfilled its January-April general industrial plan by 480,000 leks. (1600 GMT 20 May)

Pogradec District overfulfilled its 1 January-20 May general industrial plan by 5 percent. (1800 GMT 26 May)

Berat District exceeded its general industrial plan for the 1 January-20 May period by 2,000,000 leks. (1000 GMT 28 May)

Sarande District has completed its January-May general industrial plan. (1330 GMT 28 May)

Pogradec District has fulfilled its 1-January-25 May industrial production plan by 102.8 percent. (1600 GMT 30 May)

Preparations are in progress in Durres for the vacation season. Facilities were improved at a cost of 5.1 million leks, including construction of new hotels and cabins. (1330 GMT 31 May)

Thirty economic enterprises in Fier District have fulfilled their respective 5-month plans ahead of schdules. (1800 GMT 31 May)

ZHIVKOV COMMISSIONS NEW RAILROAD LINE

AU031046 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0840 GMT on 3 June begins a 30-minute live relay from the Gorna Oryakhovitsa central train station, of the ceremony commissioning the new electric double-track railroad Sofia-Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Varna. The ceremony is attended by "Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and other party and state leaders." Durig the first 15 minutes of the ceremony, various officials related to completing the project make short speeches, describing the importance of the project, and the hard work of those involved in completing the railroad line. At 0855 GMT the floor is given to Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, who reads a decree of the State Council on awarding various workers and executives, involved in the project, with high state orders and medals.

At 0904 GMT Todor Zhivkov takes the floor for a 15-minute speech. Greeting all those involved in completing the project, which he defines as "a major achievement of our country," Zhivkov expresses his gratitude as well as that of top party and state organs on completing the project. He dwells on the "care of the party and state for developing transporptation in Bulgaria," and describes in general terms the importance of transportation for the country's economy, quoting Marx that "transportation is the circulatory system of the economy." He points out the importance of the new railroad, stressing that "it will help not only present generations in solving current tasks, but also future generations." He also mentions that the "new railroad has a great importance not only for Bulgaria but also for the entire socialist community." Zhivkov says further that there are many problems in transportation, which are still to be solved, such as automation, mechanization, modernization, and so on.

Apparently speaking without a written text, Zhivkov often stops, searching for the right words, or simply does not complete some of his sentences. On several occasions he makes mistakes, such as forgetting the correct number of the current 5-year plan period, and erring even in correcting his mistake. After greeting the workers, he says: "Do not think that we commission the railroad today, just a few days before the elections, because we want to engage in preelection campaigning. We commission it today, simply because you could not complete it on time! If you had completed it let us say one month ago, we would have commissioned it one month ago! But then, maybe you simply wanted to make a preelection gift to the people?"

At 0919 GMT Zhivkov completes his speech. The announcer says that "within a few minutes Comrade Todor Zhivkov will activate the first train which will travel to Varna, and thus commission the new railroad. At 0920 GMT the live relay ends.

KHRISTOV-LED DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE

AU031446 Sofia BTA in English 1349 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA) -- A BCP delegation, headed by Mr Emil Khristov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, paid a visit to France at the invitation of the CC of the French Communist Party.

The delegation had meetings wich chief executives of the party. The participants in the talks exchanged experience on the work of the two communist parties under the conditions of modern techno-scientific progress. The BCP CC delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises and scientific institutes where it was briefed on the work of the French Communists and working class, the engineering and technical personnel and the youth.

The delegation returned to Bulgaria today.

MOZAMBIQUE FRELIMO PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU140812 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] In implementing the plan for inter-party cooperation, from 15 to 26 April 1986 a delegation of the Frelimo party led by Ricardo Santo, head of the Central Committee "Cadre Training and Information" Department, visited Bulgaria. The delegation was briefed on the BCP's experience in training party cadres and in information-sociological activity.

The delegation was received by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary. It met and had talks with Yancho Georgiev, member of the BCP Central Committee and head of BCP Central Committee "Information-Sociological Center". Stanish Bonev, member of the BCP Central Committee and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences and Public Administration at the BCP Central Committee; and with other representatives of the leadership of the academy and various of its scientific and study units. The guests from Mozambique also visited the Plovdiv branch of the Academy of Social Sciences and Public Administration and the inter-okrug party school in Stara Zagora, and reviewed historical and cultural monuments and sites.

During the talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed with the development to date of the traditional relations of sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the Frelimo party, and mutual willingness was expressed to further strengthen, expand, and enrich these relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the name of the common struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, and for peace and social progress.

MILITARY TATOO MARKS BOTEV DAY ANNIVERSARY

AU021829 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 2 June carries a 37-minute live relay from Sofia's 9 September Square of a festive tatoo marking Botev Day and the day of those who fell in the struggle against Ottoman oppression, capitalism, and fascism, and in the Fatherland War. The announcer says that "representative units of Sofia garrison, Komsomol and Pioneer-members units also linked up."

At precisely 1730 GMT Colonel Angel Gerasimov, commander of the tatoo, reports to Lieutenant General Lyubcho Toshkov that the units are ready. Lt Gen Toskhov "heads for the tribune of the Dimitrov Mausoleum, where the following officials have taken their places: Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, and Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee."

At 1734 GMT Stanka Shopova, secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, opens the tatoo, by describing the importance of Botev Day, after which she gives the floor to Colonel General Boris Karamfilov, deputy minister of national defense, who begins his speech at 1736 GMT.

Col Gen Karamfilov describes the heroism of Botev and the other heroes who fell in the struggle against Ottoman oppression. He expresses gratitude "to the famous Russian heroes and Bulgarian volunteers, who won freedom for our motherland." He continues to glorify the most famous figures of Bulgaria's new history and the struggle against capitalism, such as Dimitur Blagoev, Georgi Kirkov, and various partisans. He mentions the fact that "over 30,000 Bulgarian soldiers died in the battlefields of Serbia, Hungary, and Austria in World War II." He surveys Bulgaria's successes in all areas of life after the establishment of the socialist society. In this context he stresses "the selfless assistance of the USSR," and the "April General Line of the BCP." He dwells on the importance of the 13th BCP Congress and the forthcoming National Assembly elections.

At 1744 GMT Col Gen Karamfilov "denounces the U.S. imperialism," which acts as an international policeman. He attacks "the provocations of military adventures," and warns that "the Warsaw Pact is always ready to deal them a crushing blow."

Col Gen Karamfilov concudes his speech at 1747 GMT without mentioning any specific current international conflict. During the festive rolecall, which now begins, names of fallen Bulgarian heroes are dramatically read.

At 1754 GMT the commanders of the units lined up on the square report to Col Gerasimov, who for his part reports to "Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense."

At 1758 GMT those attending the tatoo are requested to kneel in honor of the fallen heroes. Wreaths are laid at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and all leading mass-political and public organizations. Afterwards a bugle call is heard and a military band plays a festive march. The Bulgarian national anthem follows. At 1807 GMT the live relay ends.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES CUBAN JOURNAL DIRECTOR

AU031947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov received the director of the journal CUBA SOCIALISTA Eduardo (?Dalyano), who is visiting Bulgaria on the invitation of the journal NOVO VREME. The guest was briefed on the activity of the BCP and the Bulgarian people in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Certain matters were discussed connected with the further development and deepening of the cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Cuba.

YORDANOV RECEIVES TANZANIAN DELEGATION

AU021946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by Mrs Fatuma Ali, minister of culture, youth, and sport, visited in Bulgaria. The Tanzanian guests were received by Comrade Georgi Yordanov. A positive development of cooperation was noted and new initiatives were adopted for further strengthening and developing contacts in the interest of the two peoples and world peace.

DOYNOV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR POLAND

AU021150 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A Bulgarian industrial delegation, headed by Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Economic Council, departed for Poland on a working visit today.

The delegation will conduct negotiations on questions of bilateral relations in the fields of the metallurgical industry, machine building industry, power, supply, and chemical industry, during its stay in the Polish capital.

Among those present at Sofia airport to see off the delegation were Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and Wieslaw Recie ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Bulgaria.

SAFETY AT KOZLODUY NUCLEAR PLANT 'TRIPLED'

AU281819 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 28 May 86

["Safety Systems at Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant Tripled" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA) -- All security systems at the Kozloduy nuclear power plant have been tripled, stated Prof Nikola Todoriev, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and chairman of the "Energetika" (power generation) Bulgarian Economic Corporation at an interview for Bulgarian TV. He noted that the power station's absolute safety was demonstrated during the earthquake in neighboring Romania in 1977. At that time the nuclear power station experienced an earthquake of a higher scale than the one it was designed to withstand. "Despite that it did not stop its operation," said Prof Nikola Todoriev.

The professor went on to speak about the constant up-dating of the plant, the introduction of all new developments in the field of nuclear technology, and above all of all newly developed safety devices. The entire equipment at the Kozloduy nuclear power plant was further up-dated after the devastating earthquake in Romania. The safety systems were improved and a number of new devices detecting the fluctuations of the earth's crust were fitted.

"The supplier of the power plant, the Soviet Union, is unceasingly working on its improvement. All new discoveries and innovations are rapidly introduced," said Professor Todoriev. He noted that a comprehensive program on the introduction of all new developments has been elaborated. This will be done during the repairs of the units.

Further on the chairman of the Energetika Economic Corporation spoke about the 100 megawatt reactors of the Kozloduy nuclear power station which comply with even the most stringent safety standards. All safety systems have been tripled.

They are protected in such a way that no matter what fault may occur in the reactor part, even if there is an emission of radioactive vapour, the latter would not reach the outer environment but would be contained in the reactor building. The reactor building is capable of withstanding extremely high pressures and there is an example to prove it: It will not be destroyed even if an airplane happens to crash on its roof.

HUSAK ATTENDS CPCZ COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Chairs Secretaries Meeting

LD032242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A statewide meeting of the leading secretaries of the regional and Prague and Bratislava City CPCZ Committees took place today in Prague, chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and in the presence of members and candidate and of members of the Secretariat at the party Central Committee.

The meeting participants discussed the experience and progress achieved by the party bodies and organizations in providing for the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. Great attention was paid to matters of improving the standard and effectiveness of party work in putting into effect the congress program in all sectors of society by all levels of the party structure down to primary party organizations. In this connection the meeting discussed progress achieved so far in implementing the tasks of the state plan, with special reference to the economic and political objectives for this year and the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan arising from the main guidelines for the development of society set out by the congress.

Opens Central Committee Session

LD040920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The third session of the CPCZ Central Committee opened in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today. The session was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee. The agenda includes a report on the elections to representative bodies and further development and improvement of quality of the party's membership base.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK VISITS AUSTRIA

Arrives in Vienna

LD020924 Prague CTK in English 0900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 2 (CTK correspondent) - Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here this morning and was welcomed by his Austrian colleague Leopold Gratz. The two ministers then opened talks during which they will exchange views on major international topics and discuss the possibilities of developing relations between the two neighbouring countries.

Talks With Gratz

LD022151 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 2 (CTK correspondent) -- During their talks today, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Austrian colleague Leopold Gratz exchanged views on a wide range of international topics and discussed also the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations in all spheres.

Minister Gratz later gave a luncheon for his Czechoslovak counterpart.

The Czechoslovak and the Austrian foreign ministers agreed during their official talks that relations between their countries are developed, viable and promising. They pointed out that the development of mutually advantageous neighbourly cooperation of states with different social systems is of paramount importance in the present complicated international situation. They stressed the development of a political dialogue between their countries, to which the results of talks between Presidents Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger held last time in Bratislava in January 1986, greatly contribute, forming a solid basis for the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations in all other spheres. In this connection they stressed the significance of regular contacts of representatives of the two countries' governments, parliaments, as well as trade union and social organizations. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Leopold Gratz appreciated the tradition of regular consultations between the Czechoslovak and the Austrian Foreign Ministries held at various levels.

They stated that existing problems are successfully solved thanks to the activity of the Czechoslovak-Austrian Commission of Inquiry Into Border Affairs and the observance of an agreement regulating questions of common interest concerning nuclear installations. The two ministers further pointed to the development of economic cooperation and agreed there still exist unused reserves in this field. They discussed the possibilities of further cooperation in automobile, air and railway transport and discussed the possibility of exploitation of the Danube River forming the natural border between the two countries. They said that cooperation in gas and oil transit and electricity supply was good and effective.

Contacts in the sphere of culture, science, research and technology, education, information media, health service, tourism and sport were also on the agenda of the talks. The two ministers paid attention also to consular problems and the fulfillment of agreements on legal aid in penal affairs.

Meets Communist Party Head

LD022303 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 2 (CTK) -- Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met Chairman of the Austrian Communist Party Franz Muhri here today.

The two officials exchanged views on European and world topics and information about the efforts of the two parties aimed at strengthening peace and international security.

Meets With Leaders

LD032026 Prague CTK in English 1809 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 3 (CTK) -- During his talks with Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger here today, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed Czechoslovakia's wish to continue expanding good-neighbour relations with Austria.

Minister Chnoupek, who arrived here Monday, said his country appreciated Austria's activities to the benefit of easing international tension.

During the talks, held in a constructive atmosphere, the two sides stressed political will to continue expanding cooperation between the two countries in all fields of common interest, with the aim to contribute to the policy if peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and to understanding among nations.

Minister Chnoupek conveyed greetings of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak to the Austrian president. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger appreciated the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations boosted by the recent meeting of the two presidents in Bratislava.

During Minister Chnoupek's meeting with Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, the two officials stated that bilateral relations have been develooing dynamically, and agreed that they can be further expanded particularly in economic exchange and on third markets.

Minister Chnoupek stressed Czechoslovakia's readiness to intensify trade relations and pointed out the opportunities Austrian partners have in connection with the acceleration of scientific-technological development, structural changes and the intensification of the Czechoslovak economy. The two officials also exchanged opinions on ways of activating cooperation in other spheres.

During his visit to the Austrian Parliament, Minister Chnoupek discussed cooperation between the legislative bodies with Vice-President of the National Council (Nationalrat) Gerulf Stix. The two sides called for expanding contacts between the legislative bodies.

Minister Chnoupek later told CTK that he was satisfied with the results of his visit to Austria. "The talks confirmed political will on both sides to expand mutual relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. They proved understanding between the two neighbouring states with different social systems, which prove in practice that such coexistence is not only possible but literally indispensable", Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

He added that a solid basis exists for a political dialogue and with this political instrument all problems, which cannot be avoided also in relations between the two neighbouring states, can be overcome.

The need to solve the existing international problems for the sake of averting the danger of a nuclear war and achieving agreements on disarmament was stressed today by the Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Leopold Gratz of Austria.

Minister Chnoupek emphasized the necessity of taking a political stand on improving the situation and establising a comprehensive system of international security, as envisaged by the peace program of the 27th CPSU Congress. He also stressed the importance of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

Bohuslav Chnoupek voiced concern over the present line of the USA, which gives no constructive answer to recent Soviet disarmament proposals and is directed at escalating the arms race. This applies also to the U.S. intentions to stop observing the SALT-2 treaty. The minister also expressed Czechoslovakia's concern about the growing activity of revanchist circles in the Federal Republic of Germany and its official support for these activities.

Minister Chnoupek informed his Austrian colleague about concrete steps Czechoslovakia is taking together with its allies in the Warsaw Treaty towards a substantial reduction of conventional weaponry and forces in Europe and towards establishing zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in various parts of Europe.

Minister Gratz explained the Austrian Goverment's positions on topical international issues and confiemd its interest in improving the international situation and in returning to the policy of detente. He called for a constructive and comprehensive solution to European problems, adding that all positive factors should be used at the follow-up meeting of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, to open in Vienna this autumn.

The two ministers exchanged views on the situation in areas of conflict in the world, confirming the resolve of their governments to continue supporting the effort of peaceloving states to achieve their peaceful and just settlement.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister today ended his official visit to Austria

Assesses Visit

LD031900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] At the end of the official visit by the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs to the Republic of Austria, Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek was asked for a brief assessment:

[Begin recording] As is the tradition on a visit by a foreign minister, we discussed the whole range and complete agenda of bilateral relations, and foreign policy matters. I would like to emphasize, in particular, that all the talks took place in a good and constructive atmosphere, reflecting the political will and wish of the Austrian Government and the Austrian president to develop and expand cooperation with Czechoslovakia.

We were able to note that our mutual relations -- after a certain vacuum, the causes of which I do not wish to go into now -- are now in a very good situation. Political dialogue is developing, and everything else follows from this: A whole series of visits will be taking place in Czechoslovakia. In this phere we are guided by the conclusions of the meeting between our presidents -- Comrade Gustav Husak and Mr Kirchschlaeger -- in Bratislava in January this year, and we are expecting a visit by Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz.

Economic relations are broadly developed; Austria is our second largest Western trading partner. I believe that in other spheres, such as culture, science, sport, and education, in which our relations have not been particularly well developed, we are also in a good situation, an it would be difficult to find an historical parallel for our current level of cooperation.

As far as foreign policy matters are concerned, I am very glad to say that we welcome a whole series of positive steps in Austrian neutral policy aimed at the consolidation of peace, disarmament, the continuation of the Helsinki process, and broad international cooperation; we also fully support the forthcoming Vienna meeting to take place in November here in Vienna, in the hope that it will be a constructive forum of genuine cooperation and exchange of views on the fundamental issues of coexistence.

COMMENTARIES VIEW ISSUE OF ARRESTED AUSTRIANS

Aimed at Upsetting Relations

AU3016 20 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 86 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the "Note" column: "Who Stands in the Background?"]

[Text] On Monday [27 May] five Austrian citizens were detained in Prague; they had been in the center of the city distributing leaflets that impertinently instructed our public on the attitude it should adopt with regard to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The leaflets were printed in Austria and secretly brought to Czechoslovakia. We have here an action that, let us frankly state, is scandalous in relations between two sovereign states, an action in which the inspirers are standing in the background and are obviously setting themselves the task of muddying Czechoslovak-Austrian relations, which are developing rather well. This is not excluded even by the Austrian APA press agency, which stated in its report on the incident: "Within the framework of the action, one also takes into account that the Czechoslovak foreign minister's visit to Austria is to take place in the immediate future."

The principles of relations between states with different social systems do not permit interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, and this principle is also contained in the CSCE's Final Act. The Republic of Austria, too, accepted the principle of noninterference at Helsinki.

From time to time certain figures in Vienna publicly proclaim that Czechoslovak-Austrian relations are allegedly not good, through Czechoslovakia's fault. This is an intentional deception of the Austrian public. The CSSR, its people, and its Government are lastingly and sincerely interested in deepening and also expanding our neighborly relations with Austria. We are convinced that the Austrian official circles are also interested in this. However, as is obvious, apart from these circles there are elements in Austria which have a totally opposite interest. It is proper to believe that the provocation to which a group of Austrian citizens has lent itself, has been inspired by these forces in particular.

Officials Acted 'Magnanamously'

AU0210 55 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 86 p 2

["R.S.K.": "Expulsion of Provocateurs; Humanitarian Approach by Czechoslovak Authorities"]

[Text] Prague -- Five Austrian nationals who were detained in downtown Prague on Monday when distributing leaflets with provocative contents were expelled from the CSSR on Wednesday [28 May] As RUDE PRAVO has already reported (in the commentary "Who Stands in the Background?" on 29 May), these "tourists" were trying to lecture our public on what sort of a stand it should take regarding the peaceful use of nuclear power.

The Czechoslovak authorities refrained from punishing the offenders, taking into account the fact that they were students who had apparently let themselves be misused for the provocation by certain anti-Czechoslovak circles in Austria. They also took into account humanitarian considerations and proceeded magnanimously, in an attempt to promote a positive development of relations between the CSSR and Austria.

Now it is up to the Austrian authorities to take steps to prevent any repetition of similar provocations in the future. As is demonstrated by press reports from Vienna, there is evidence that this provocation was not an isolated operation by five people. Provocative leaflets were also spread with the help of balloons that were released on Austrian territory in the direction of the CSSR and Hungary, exactly according to the scenario of the balloon operations from the "cold war" era. Aside from other things, the balloons also constitute a threat to civilian aviation.

Whatever the motives of the participants in the provocative actions, there are no doubts that they served the reactionary aims of those Austrian circles which stood behind these provocations.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION HEAD ON OLYMPIC VENUE

AU021101 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 May 86 p 8

[CTK report: "To Detail and Implement the Conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress -- A Task Facing the Entire Movement of Physical Culture"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- The ninth session of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association, which was held in Prague yesterday, dealt with the application of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress to the conditions of the physical culture association, with the review of the implementation of the 5-year plan of its development in 1981-85, and with the draft plan of development up to the 1990. The session was attended by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and other guests.

Antonin Himl, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association, stressed in the main report that the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association is more closely involved in the life of our entire society, that it is no longer just a special interest organization but plays an important political role.

Antonin Himl also referred to the situation in the international Olympic movement. He said: "Although sport has long been an important factor of peace, it has not been spared exposure to all the conflicts of contemporary world. As a result, the Olympic movement, too, has for several cycles now had to face up to considerable problems. These have also been caused by the choice of Seoul as the site of the 1988 Olympics. Meetings held so far between representatives of the national Olympic committees of the DPRK and South Korea have not yielded results, but these talks have not yet been concluded. We recommended that these talks intensively continue with the participation and support of the International Olympic Committee, with the aim of accommodating the justified and realistic demands for staging some disciplines of the forthcoming games also in the DPRK. This is the only way of strengthening the unity of the Olympic movement."

VALEK RECEIVES SOVIET CULTURE OFFICIAL

LD292335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Today in Bratislava, Mirlslav Valek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and minister of culture, received Evgeniy (Zaytsev), first deputy minister of culture of the USSR [title as received], who is on a friendly working visit to the CSSR. Both representatives informed one another about the state and trends in the development of culture in both countries and about further possibilities of mutual cooperation.

YUGOSLAV MILITARY OFFICIAL VISITS PEOPLE'S ARMY

Meets With Bilak

LD301747 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpt] Prague, 30 May (TANJUG) -- Colonel-General Metodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, is heading a delegation of political workers of the Yugoslav People's Army on a visit to the Czechoslovak People's Army. He held talks with Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Prague today. In friendly talks, which were also attended by Rajko Grgic, Yugoslav charge d'affaires, they positively assessed the development of relations between the two countries and the traditionally good ties between the two armies.

Received by Voclavik

LD301830 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, received in Prague today the official delegation of the political workers of the Yugoslav People's Army led by Colonel General Metodija Stefanovsky, deputy federal secretary for legal and political affairs of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

They discussed the current tasks of the two countries and of their armies, praised the current development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations and expressed the determination to continue to advance cooperation between the two armies.

Departs for Belgrade

LD312223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Prague, 31 May (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Army delegation, led by Colonel General Meteodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, today ended its visit to the Armed Forces of Czechoslovakia and left for Belgrade. The delegation visited some establishments and garrisons of the Czechoslovak People's Army and was briefed on some of the experiences of its members. In the course of the talks a great deal of attention was devoted to the political work and issues concerning the legal side of Army life. At Prague airport the delegation was seen off by Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

POLEDNIK MEETS ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD031312 Prague CTK in English 1205 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 3 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik received today a delegation of the Communist Party of Israel led by Politburo member Emile Habibi.

The Israeli delegation is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the party Central Committee.

In a cordial and comradely discussion, they informed each other of their parties' activities, exchanged views on the promotion of cooperation as well as on topical international problems, primarily the development in the Middle East and the Palestinian resistance movement.

VACLAVIK ELECTED NEW PARTY HEAD IN N. MORAVIA

AU021522 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 86 p 1

["M.V." Ostrava dispatch: "Session of the North Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee"]

[Excerpt] Ostrava -- A session of the North Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee on Friday [30 May] dealt with cadre issues connected with the leadership of the regional party organization, following the death in May of Comrade Miroslav Mamula, the regional organization's leading secretary for many years.

In the course of the session Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium that Comrade Vaclav Vaclavik, until now the regional party committee's secretary in charge of political-organizational work, be elected new leading secretary. Members of the CPCZ regional committee unaminously approved the proposal.

E. SLOVAK DECISION ON CADRE CHANGES VIEWED

AU021218 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Rights As Well As Duties"]

[Excerpts] The attention of party organizations after the 17th CPCZ Congress is centered, aside from economic issues, also on problems of internal party life. At the time of its conference at the beginning of this year, the East Slovak regional party organization, for example, had 119,473 members and candidate members. This means that one in six economically active inhabitants of the region is in the party. Nevertheless, the regional party conference in Kosice noted, among other things, that the managements of many enterprises and, in some cases, even entire party organizations do not understand, or do not want to understand, that our society has exhausted the paths of extensive economic development and that the path of intensification is the only source of enhancing our economic strength. They pretend that the demanding requirements concerning the development of the economy concern others, but not themselves.

Such people, whose reactionary stands slow down our advancement, cannot hold their own in leading functions. That is why the Presidium of the East Slovak CPSL Regional Committee, for example, adopted a decision on a number of cadre changes in district party committees, in major enterprises of the region (Kosice Engineering Construction Projects, Chemkostav in Humenne; and Bukoza in Vranov and Toplou), as well as in some agricultural cooperatives and state farms.

People frequently argue about whether it is correct when the party punishes comrades who for various reasons did not come to terms with the tasks that had been entrusted to them, when it recalls them from their posts or imposes party punishments on them. But the party, if it does not want to become a mere debating club, must -- while respecting the rights of each of its members -- at the same time insist on the fulfillment of duties that arise from being a member of the social vanguard, from the party statutes. Experiences from the Bukoza plant in Vranov are instructive where in the preceding years, for the most part, only the directors or their deputies used to be recalled from their posts, due to a longstanding failure to fulfill the plan.

It has become apparent, however, that the all-enterprise CPSL committee and its individual members were also to blame for the nonfulfillment of tasks to a considerable degree. Following the replacement of some ranking managers, but also of functionaries of the CPSL all-enterprise committee, the new economic and party leadership is now gradually getting rid of protracted problems and the prospect of a continuous fulfillment of the state plan by the enterprise is beginning to appear on the horizon.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMY

AU021540 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 86 p 1

[Commentary by Michal Ac: "The Math of Intensification"]

[Excerpts] Millions of words and hundreds of tons of paper have already fallen victim to intensification. One cannot say that this was to no avail but, to put it very mildly, the results do not correspond to the efforts and resources that have been spent. We need not go far for examples. The very results of our economy last year confirm the insufficient rate of intensification. "We must admit," said Lubomir Strougal at the 17th CPCZ Congress, "that the federal government and its agencies remain great debtors when it comes to enforcing intensive directions of economic development and establishing the necessary prerequisites for this in the system. Centralism has not been weakened in any substantial way and this generates extensive administration, which impedes creative activity and a socialist enterprising spirit. The government as a whole, its individual members, and the heads of other central agencies have not adjusted the style and methods of their work in due course to the new economic conditions." That is one of the reasons why the measures taken so far to improve the system of planned management still remain fragmentary, why they lack comprehensiveness and the necessary depth, why the current system of planning and management does not fully correspond to the requirements and needs of switching the national economy onto the path of intensification. It is known, after all, that in a centrally guided economy economic subjects can only behave according to the "rules of the game" determined in the center. To use the words of Mikhail Gorbachev at his meeting with the working people of Togliatti on 8 April: "There is simply no task that would be more relevant and unpostponable today than that of improving the management of the economy and working out an economic system that would open up scope for the initiative, independence, and responsibility of collectives in enterprises and associations." Most readers will surely agree that this task is of immediate concern to all of us. Where, then, is the source of the indifference and lack of interest on the part of some of our scientists with regard to becoming involved in an open and businesslike dicusssion on this topic? One of the prominent representatives of our scientific front told me recently that we ought to publish more materials from the Soviet press that critically analyze the current system of planned management and propose other solutions. This is exactly what we in the PRAVDA editorial office are trying to do. (See, for example, P. Bunich's article "Outlines of a Mechanism of Acceleration" of 17 April). But when I asked the comrade for an interview, first he agreed, later, however he refused....

The illusory notion that someone will solve everything for us is very dangerous. It is true that the problems concerning the improvement of the economic mechanism are not simple; it is far easier to criticize something than to present constructive solutions. But it is equally true that many people in our country live comfortable lives, regardless of whether anything is being improved or not. I also agree that fundamental changes in the system of planned management cannot be only, or primarily, a concern of scientists. But it is a fact that scientists, too, must produce suggestions.

KRENZ SPEAKS TO ELECTION COMMISSION SESSION

LD031722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR Election Commission met for its third session in Berlin on Tuesday. It heard a report from Dr Hans-Joachim Semler, the secretary of the Election Commission, about the state of preparations for the elections. He said that all the conditions for an orderly election have been created and that the electoral regulations are being exactly followed. Deputy Interior Minister Guenter Giel reported to the Election Commission on the fulfillment of the tasks connected with organizing the elections, which are the responsibility of the ministry in accordance with the election directives.

In the debate members of the Election Commission spoke about their work in the election movement. On the basis of their experiences in the popular debate, they took the view that the implementation of the policy decided by the 11th SED Congress and jointly affirmed in the election manifesto of the National Council of the National Front has the widest support among citizens of all classes and strata. This has been confirmed by the numerous new initiatives by the workers.

Egon Krenz, the chairman of the GDR Election Commission, emphasized that the numerous activities of the citizens in preparation for the elections are supported by the experience that the GDR's safeguarding of peace and raising of the people's standard of living are the supreme maxims of all political action. This knowledge was reaffirmed by Erich Honecker in his election meeting when he said that the German workers and peasants state will continue to show what socialism, as it has been realized, can give people. The meetings of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were characterized by great cordiality and openness, in Erfurt, Sommerda, Gierstadt, and in the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine have given a strong impulse to the election movement and further depened the popular debate, Egon Krenz said.

The election meetings are being held everywhere with a feeling of great responsibility, which is illustrated by more candidates having been taken off the list of candidates since the second session of the Election Commission. Altogether 20 candidates for the bezirk assemblies have been replaced after examination.

The GDR Election Commission emphasized the great activity of the parties and mass organizations and thanked the numerous honorary helpers from the GDR National Front for their great personal commitment in the preparations for the elections so far.

IMPLICATIONS OF U.S. SALT POLICY FOR NATO VIEWED

LD031330 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly foreign political review: "The World Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] At the NATO spring meeting in Halifax, the United States shocked its partners with the announcement it would abrogate SALT II by the end of the year. This last step of recklessly ignoring the interests of friends, which is the gravest step of all, seems to have been too much. One does not speak of differences any more in the West -- the term rift appears in headlines.

Naturally, it does not mean that NATO will fall apart now. However, it means in any case that the partners of the United States now face a decision that many of them have avoided for a long time. They must either fight for their interests or capitulate. One or the other will happen in front of a public that has been alerted, which is also a consequence of Washington 's bluntly demonstrated power policy.

Those who do not want to capitulate but who want to fight, can very well follow their interests -- the interests of their people -- but at the same time those of the American people. The conflict in the West that is now being discussed so much, is also a conflict in the United States. Those in Western Europe who advocate a policy of common sense, will thus help milions of Americans who have particular difficulties. Situations existed in the past when the United States helped the Europeans. Should the Eurpeans with their steadfastness toward an increasingly dangerous Washington course not demonstrate their gratitude to the Americans?

The termination of SALT II will break the last dam holding back an uncontrolled flow of weapons. Preventing that cannot be called anti-American. It is in the interest of the United States and therefore pro-American. The almost breathtaking speed with which Washington is trying to establish its supremacy in its own camp does not leave much time to reflect for Western Europeans. The next power tests are in the offing.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU031535 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 86 p 2

[Text] Tripoli (ADN) -- By presenting his credentials at the People's Committee for Foreign Relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Heinz Knobbe was accredited as GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah. The ambassador conveyed the greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, which were cordially reciprocated. In talks with 'Umran Hamudah, member of the People's Committee for Foreign Relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the two sides affirmed the wish to deepen the friendly relations between the GDR and Libya for the benefit of the peoples and in the interest of world peace.

CENTRAL COMITTEE DECISION ON WORKING PARENTS

AU131440 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 86 p 1

["Joint Decision of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Federal Executive, and of the GDR Council of Ministers of 22 April 1986: Further Improvement of the Working and Living Conditions of Families With Children and Encouragement of Young Married Couples"]

[Text] In implementing the SED program, which continues the course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy, the social security and safety of families with children will be further developed. On the basis of the outstanding performances of working people in the socialist competition, additional measures are being proposed aimed at promoting the founding of families and the birth of children and enabling mothers to even more successfully combine their professional activities with their tasks in the family.

I. As of 1 May 1986 the following measures for families with children, working mothers, and young married couples will go into effect:

1. Working mothers will be able, as early as at the birth of their first child, to claim paid leaves after pregnancy and maternity leaves until the child is 1 year old.

2. Married working mothers with two children will be granted paid leave to care for sick children. In every case of illness they will receive an allowance of 90 percent of their net average earnings for up to 2 working days. If these mothers must be absent from work for a longer period, they will be paid, beginning with the 3d day, an allowance, equal to the sick pay to which they are entitled -- beginning with the 7th week of disability -- in the case of their own inability to work because of sickness. This allowance is paid to mothers with two children for the duration of a total of 6 weeks in the calender year. In cases this is justified, this provision can also be applied to the husband or grandmother instead of the mother.

3. In order to improve the working and living conditions of families with very seriously handicapped childrens

-- Working mothers whose household includes a very seriously handicapped child, are granted a 40-hour working week as well as an extended basic leave as early as when that child is 1 year old.

-- Mothers who because of the care for and attendance of a very seriously handicapped child work less than 40 hours but a minimum of 20 hours weekly, will be granted basic leaves and 1 day off for work in the household per month.

-- Family members who must temporarily interrupt professional activity to nurse very seriously handicapped children, because they cannot be provided at the moment a place in an institution for health or social services, will receive a monthly allowance of M200;

-- Working mothers will receive at every release from work to care for their very seriously handicapped child an allowance totaling 40 percent of their average net earnings for up to 2 work days and, in cases of longer illness, allowance equal to the sick pay to which they are entitled in cases of their own disability for sickness beginning with the 7th week of the disability in the calender year,

-- A monthly subsidy of M130 is being paid for very severely handicapped children after they are 16 if they are unable to enter a training or employment relationship.

4. In order to encourage young married couples, the loans for young married people are being increased from the present M5,000 to M7,000 and the age limit for the granting of such loans is extended from 26 years to 30 years

II. Effective 1 May 86 children allowances are increased for the first child from M20 to M50, for the second child from M20 to M100, and for the third and each additional child from M100 to M150.

HAVASI INTERVIEWED ON CHERNOBYL, ECONOMY

DW031311 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 30 May 86 pp 5-6

[Interview with Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, by reporter Christian Schmidt-Haeuer; date and place not given]

[Text] ZEIT: Hungary is not one of the big countries but the voice of the country is hear far beyond its borders -- especially in the dialogue on detente and cooperation. The disputes after the Geneva summit, the U.S. air raid on Libya, and the Soviet nuclear power plant accident have given cause for new differences of opinion. In a similarly tense situation in 1984, it was stated in Budapest that the small and medium European states could bring positive influence to bear on the international atmosphere through a dialogue and constructive relations. What chances do you have at present?

Havasi: It is characteristic of Europe that despite the amassed weapons and the military alliances facing each other, we have developed our own institutionalized system of international cooperation we call the "Helsinki process." It contributed to the fact that no fatal breach took place in East-West relations even in 1983 -- at the low point of relations between the big powers. Comprehensive cooperation between small and medium states plays an important role in this respect.

The Soviet-U.S. summit last year created hope, ad it seems even today that it offers the potential for positive developments. Although, globally seen, no change has taken place in international relations, some progress was made in bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations. Probably the most important thing is that arms limitation negotiations are being continued in Geneva. We are convinced that the Soviet Union is honestly striving for an agreement; real progress depends on the political will of the United States. It would be a further positive development if some progress were made at the Stockholm conference and in Bern on the most sensitive problems of human relations. As to the future, we believe that proper implementation of the security policy concept of the 27th CPSU Congress is the way in which we should proceed together. Mutual secuirty can be achieved, not with military, but mainly with political means, which must be supported with comprehensive economic cooperation. Making a contribution to that is not just possible, but a duty for every country, be it small, medium or large.

ZEIT: How can Bonn and Budapest develop their cooperation and work jointly toward detente?

Havasi: Because of its geographic location, its open economy, and its historical experiences, Hungary is interested in manifold fruitful cooperation with all European countries. We have always been prepared -- in our bilateral relations and in multilateral cooperation -- to contribute as much as we can to security and a peaceful future in Europe, to remain a loyal ally to our friends and a correct and reliable partner to our partners. As to relations between the FRG and Hungary, I believe I can say that they are outstanding for states with different social systems. Our relations are not burdened by any unsettled political problems. I hope that on both sides the political will exists to solve all problems we can solve, such as, whether Hungarian goods can enter the FRG market freely and without artificial obstacles. We know that this also touches on relations between the FRG and the European Community.

Broad cultural cooperation ad significant tourism contribute to eliminating prejudice. Most of all, it demonstrates the good intention on both sides. The FRG's Ostpolitik and our country's manifold relations with Western Europe are an important element of European cooperation. I believe that we must continue on the tested way in the future, extending our cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage.

ZEIT: Since Mikhail Gorbachev took over, the impressions been created in the West that national cultural charcteristics are being respected more in mutual relations among socialist countries. The Soviet party congress refuted the claim that one party has monopoly on the truth. Instead, CEMA technological and energy cooperation is to be strengthened...

Havasi: The hint about a monopoly on truth refers to relations among parties, we believe. In economic relations, mutual interests are significant. In developing CEMA cooperation we concentrate on the most important strategic problems. The main task is stepping up technical-economic progress and consistently implementing the so-called complex program adopted last year planned to the year 2000. We are developing and strengthening the community's fuel and energy basis. Important elements in this connection are the economy, the development of energy-saving technologies and techniques, and restructuring energy sources. Economic cooperation among CEMA countries and deepening socialist economic integration involve not only technical development and energy, but all spheres of relations. As before, only those steps and decisions can be implemented that take the economic interests of member-countries thoroughly into consideration.

ZEIT: Can you define somewhat more precisely what the repeatedly proclaimed "CEMA division of labor" is supposed to be?

Havasi: As to further development, we imagine that beyond the normal exchange of goods, in the division of labor more attention be paid to cooperation and joint ventures. We want these developed forms to be achieved not only in the traditional fields of industry and agriculture, but also in top level technology, where they are not as developed.

ZEIT: Did all these plans not suffer a considerable setback because of the Chernobyl catastrophe?

Havasi: I see no connection between the common efforts discussed in the earlier question, and the grave accident at the Chernobyl power plant. We consider the incident as most regrettable, and I do not want to play its effect and consequences down. However, exaggeration also seems out of place to me. The accident has inflicted great material damage on the Soviet Union and regrettably it has also cost human lives. However, it cannot stop the Soviet Union, the CEMA countries, and all of mankind from exploiting nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. I believe that, as before, nuclear energy will play an important and growing role. The reactor accidents in former years in other countries, and the current one, illustrate the threat to mankind more clearly and demonstrate to us that in the interest of our own future we must keep such powerful forces under control. We can all realize what horrible consequences a thermonuclear world war would have. The incident must strengthen our determination in the struggle for peace and greater security.

ZEIT: What economic and psychological consequences will the nuclear power plant accident have for the traditional agricultural countries in central and Eastern Europe?

More than one quarter of all hard currency exports to the West are unprocessed agricultural products. The EC import halt is creating losses running into the millions...

Havasi: The producers as well as the people in Hungary have not understood the measure. They consider it unfounded that the EC has discontinued the imports of livecattle, pigs, and fresh meat from some countries, such as ours, and that this import ban was later extendedto all fresh food. Naturally, the measures hit the traditional Hungarian agricultural exports very hard.

The WHO stated at its Copenhagen session that any import restrictions for food from East European countries, such as Hungary, are scientifically completely unfounded. The EC and the member-countries authorities could believe that because we have informed them on our own about the fallout measure in Hungary.

Under such circumstances we consider the unfounded and discriminating measures unacceptable. We hope that the EC authorities will lift them as soon as possible. We are prepared to cooperate with the EC states in giving guarantees that Hungarian agricultural products are nto dangerous to the health.

ZEIT: Do you share the opinion that EC countries have imposed their restrictions after Chernobyl mainly to get rid of their own agricultural surplus?

Havasi: Our opinion is very close to that assessment -- that these steps are political descrimination. We have adhered to all our international commitments. For example, we have made it possible through all our business and cooperation partners for customer from Western countries to come to Hungary to that their experts can check the pollution with their own instruments on the spot.

ZEIT: Exactly 20 years ago the decision was made to build the first nuclear power plant in Hungary. So far costs have been much higher and the capacity much lower than planned. What will be the consequences now?

Havasi: As is known, Hungary has only a few energy sources. It is, therefore, understandable that we decided to build the nuclear power plant in Paks. Individual power plant units have been put into operation since 1982 -- this year the third unit. Costs hve no doubt surpassed the estimates. However, experience in operating the two units shows that the invesment will pay off. The annually produced energy supasses the planned quantity. We pay great attention to the quality of construction. The safety level measures up to international standards. It is operating without disturbance. With our accumulated experience and considering all the safety aspects, we want to continue our nuclear power plant program into the future.

ZEIT: Is the program firmly backed by nuclear physicists and the people?

Havasi: I think that the experts, the nuclear physicists, are taking a common view on that. Among them the positive attitude toward peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy is much greater than among the people. They have, understandably, more fear -- there is more confusion. We can reduce that by discussing the problems frankly and by doing everything to increase the safety of those technologies.

ZEIT: In the West your country is considered a model for economic reform in socialist countries, as a consumer-oriented mix between plan and market. Hungary itself does not claim to be a model. However, is there a fundamental and -- for others -- useful experience that the Hungarians have had?

Havasi: We do not think of our economic control system as a model. We think that every country must find its proper solution, because individual states are, above all, responsible for the well-being of their own peoole. The reforms initiated in 1968 on the basis of socialist ownership of the means of production combined central planning with the active role of the market. Thus, we implement the planned economy by simultaneously using elements of the market, such as free price movement, credit, tax, and orientation toward international exchange rates. However, market mechanisms do not just appear as a means of technical plan execution. They also give signals for the development and control of plan targets.

It has been our most important experience of the past 2 decades that economic control based on the organic combination of the planned and regular markets goes very far in solving our problems, and it does not mean sacrificing our socialist principles. Instead it broadens socialist democracy.

Our experience is particularly instructive in our own work. But the fact that today almost every socialist country is making efforts to improve its economic control system offers good opportunities for mutual utiltization of experience.

ZEIT: Retrospectively one can say that the reforms have produced an economic miracle. However, the present data do not look so rosy. You yourself have pointed out that social problems are growing, whereas Hungary's international competitiveness is not making progress as expected. In many industrial enterprises the quality of production has not improved. The rise in wages is surpassing the increase in efficiency. Why did the reforms in many places stop at the factor gates?

Havasi: The reform of economic control gave impetus to economic development. However, for us the international economic situation changed in a most unfavorable direction in the mid-seventies. Further and extended participation in world trade, which no small country can renounce, was not possible because of our historically mature production structure, which caused great losses.

In April 1984 the country's leadership adopted a program to develop economic control further. The measures -- most of them have already been implemented -- were undertaken to make the favorable effects of the reform even more effective than before "within the factor gates." We paved the way for free circulation of enterprise financial means and for a shift of production means from unprofitable to profitable branches. We are now working on a modification of the management system, including the introduction of the value-added tax. We have developed new forms of management, which will increase the independence and responsiblity of the enterprise. The majority of leading positions is being advertised. All that serves to create more favorable conditions for free enterprise.

ZEIT: Hungary is planning to let many state enterprises be managed by elected management councils. What are their powers?

Havasi: At present there are three forms of management in Hungary. About half of the enterprises have a management council, another quarter has an elected management. They decide on broad issues, while the director exercises day-to-day leadership.

The other enterprises are managed by directors appointed by the supervisory board. Normally the management council consists of 20 to 30 members -- 50 at the most. At least half of the council members are elected directly by the workers. One third are heads of enterprises and factories, while the rest are nominated by the director from the circle of his colleagues. The management council decides on the long-range plans of the enterprise, on the principle of using income as well as on the inner order or organization and functioning of the enterprise. The body elects -- often among several candidates -- the director of the enterprise by secret ballot.

ZEIT: Will possible further successes in reform not be weakened by the fact that the admission of private property and private capital will remain limited? What is the state of discussions about raising venture capital, the reintroduction of shares, and the stock exchange?

Havasi: I hope that what we said clearly indicates that our reform is not aimed at extending the role of private property and private capital. The successes have not been caused by that. There are not private enterprises in the traditional sense in our country. However, there is a private sector that produces 5-6 percent of the GNP. Next to small private shops and dealers, the citizens can also establish companies that are not enterprises, not corporates bodies. The size and number of employees are correspondingly limited. All these organizations are necessary in the long run because they play a significant role in satisfying needs -- especially in fields where the large enterprise cannot work profitably because of technical-economic reasons.

These types of enterprises and the new forms of management do not change anything about the character of state and cooperative property. However, they modify the method of controlling property and economic management. They strengthen the working people's awareness as proprietors and the function of economic units. Our goal is improving the capital supply to firms; a possibility must be created to shift capital to those fields that can be effectively developed. We also have in mind liberalizing trade credits in payments between firms. Trade banks will be established in the near future. So far there are practically no commercial banks. The Hungarian National Bank is the issuing bank and a credit bank at the same time. Those functons will be separated.

ZEIT: A Hungarian scientist recently diagnosed some growing insecurity about the future of society. He considers it one of the reasons for the low social engagement and the lack of innovative strength. What positive and realistic prospects can the party offer?

Havasi: We know much more precisely today that socialist development, with its own laws, includes a long transition period. The rapid and often unpredictable changes in the world, the new contradictions and tensions of our reality cause insecurity in many respects. The picture of the future idealizing a rapid implementation of socialism, and describing the way to it as smooth and plain, actually belongs to the past. Simultaneously, it is our conviction that a realistic way to develop socialism that does not confuse wishes with potential, can be a real prospect for creative strength. We believe that a picture of the future is necessarily based on moments of continuity and planned changes; a picture of the future where the acceptance and preservation of created values is complemented by the ability of permanent renewal.

We do not believe that there is a shortage of social engagement or innovative ability. Quite the contrary: Experience strengthens our conviction that there are considerably more energies in our society than we could mobilize so far. We can activate them only if our thinking and attitude keep pace with the demands of our time. We must not become prisoners of theoretical considerations that did not work in our practice. We see our real perspective in activating and promoting social, economic, and human development through activating our domestic reserves and extending our international openness.

HAVASI VISIT TO WEST GERMANY SUMMARIZED

LD301350 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany from May 25 to 30 on the invitation of Lothar Spaeth, prime minister of Baden-Wurtemberg. He was accompanied by deputy heads Pal Ivanyi of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Department and Attila Gecse of the Foreign Affairs Department.

Ferenc Havasi met Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and held talks with Martin Bangemann, federal minister of economy and president of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), prime ministers Lothar Spaeth of Baden-Wurtemberg and Johannes Rau of North-Rhine Westphalia, Wolfgang Mischnick, president of the FDP parliamentary faction, Horst Teltschik, foreign and security political advisor to the chancellor, Siegfried Mann, acting president of the Federal Industrialists' Federation (BDI), Helmut Schlesinger, vice-president of the German Federal Bank, Economic Ministers Anton Jaumann of Bavaria and Ulrich Steger of Hessen, as well as with other representatives of West German political and economic life. Ferenc Havasi paid a visit to the Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG (SEL), where he met SEL president Helmut Lohr.

At the meetings, which were marked by a cordial friendly atmosphere, discussions were held on major international issues, world economic and bilateral relations, with special regard to the possibilities latent in the further development of economic cooperation.

During his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, Ferenc Havasi met Herbert Mies, president of the German Communist Party. The talks were attended by Istvan Horvath, Hungarian ambassador to Bonn.

Ferenc Havasi and party returned to Budapest on Friday.

PRC SCIENCE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ARRIVES

LD012126 Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- Song Jian, member of the State Council, minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of the People's Republic of China arrived in Hungary June 1st for official talks on invitation of Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Committee for Technical Development.

FURTHER ON CIRCUMSTANCES OF BUJAK'S ARREST

Urban Holds Press Conference

LD031804 Warsaw PAP in English 1654 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 3 -- The most important issues touched upon during the weekly press conference held by the Polish Government spokesman for foreign and Polish journalists included the circumstances of Zbigniew Bujak's arrest, the stance of the Polish Government on the lifting of the ban on Polish food imports by Western countries and an evaluation of the conference of CSCE experts in Bern.

The Circumstances of Zabigniew Bujak's Arrest

Replying to questions concerning the circumstances of Zbigniew Bujak's arrest, Minister Urban stated that Bujak was apprehended in the early morning hours on May 31 in a secret flat in Warsaw. Urban added that the address of the flat was known to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. Thanks to the civil stance of some people, the flat has been known to the security forces as one of Bujak's hidding places for some time now.

Among things found in the flat there were documents concerning connections between illegal structures, the financial sources of the so-called underground activity and also the ties of Bujak and the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK) with subversion centres in the West as well as a large sum of U.S. dollars.

The military prosecutor charges Zbigniew Bujak with undertaking preparatory activities aimed at overthrowing the constitutional political system of the Polish People's Republic by force which carries a jail sentence of up to 10 years.

At the same time, Konrad Bielinski was also detained. He is a former research worker at the Warsaw University who was, among others, a signatory to calls for strikes and violations of public order and a plenipotentiary of illegal structures for the so-called independent counting of the turnout in the elections to the Sejm (parliament).

Ewa Kulik, who was also detained, coordinated, among other things, the whole system of communication between underground structures. Both were among Bujak's closest associates and like him used false documents.

The apprehension of Zbigniew Bujak, the tenth already member of the so-called TKK, stated Jerzy Urban, is proof of the efficiency and inevitable effectiveness of the activities of the security forces towards people breaking the law. The TKK is a group of an ever more anti-Polish and intelligence character which works on the orders of external forces and is maintained by them, added Urban.

A lack of wide social response to the activities of the TKK has caused that the TKK is disintegrating by itself. TKK has also shown by itself its political sterility and helplessness. That is why the security forces did not deem arresting Bujak as an important task worth engaging significant forces and means.

Urban also stated that reports of some-Western mass media alleging that Bujak's detention has stirred public demonstrations were false.

Only in Wroclaw a 150-strong group gathered before a church shouted out various anti-state slogans. On the other hand, the 500-strong march in Krakow took place under the banner of natural environment protection, stated the government spokesman.

Polish Stance on Lifting the Ban on Polish Food Imports

The ban on imports of Polish food introduced by the EEC in early May was unjust and unjustified by the actual state of contamination, stated Urban, adding that according to preliminary estimates Poland's losses sustained because of the ban reached about 50 million dollars in May only.

The lifting of the restrictions as of May 31, should be positively assessed, he said.

Analyses show that Polish food meets standards set up by the EEC. The quality of Polish goods will be confirmed by appropriate certificates. Readings of the level of contamination will still be conducted, added the spokesman.

It will be possible to assess all the losses caused by the EEC restrictions only after some time. Their amount will depend on how fast Polish food exports to Western markets will be reconstructed and how fast it will take to overcome psychological barriers which surfaced among consumers as a result of restrictions and the propaganda campaign, stated Urban.

Evaluation of the Conference of CSCE Experts in Bern

The Polish delegation went to the meeting of experts of CSCE member states in Bern with concrete and realistic proposals which the goernment spokesman named as: expansion of bilateral consular agreements between CSCE member states, expansion of agreements on legal assistance, especially in family and civic matters and expansion of agreements on medical assistance to citizens travelling abroad.

The chance of adopting these and other proposals forwarded at the Bern meeting was strong. Unfortunately, this chance was squandered by the maximalist and confrontational stance of the U.S. which in the name of its superpower goals brought down the agreement reached by all European states, stated Urban.

On Security of Future Polish Nuclear Plant

Asked whether additional safety measures would be taken in the Polish nuclear power plant currently under construction in connection with the Chernobyl catastrophe Jerzy Urban stated that the first stage of the construction of the power plant in Zarnowiec had been postponed earlier on in connection with safety studies. The conclusions drawn from the catastrophe at Chernobyl will be an additional impulse for these studies, he said.

More on Waldheim

One of the correspondents asked if the stance of the Polish Government on the so-called Waldheim issue has changed after Poland was supplied with additional materials on this case by the World Jewish Congress, Urban stated that Poland's stand towards Nazism and people who bear responsibility for genocide crimes is and will remain unequivocally that of condemnation.

On the other hand, as far as the discussion on Waldheim's past is concerned, Poland does not have any sources of her own on this subject on the basis of which one could shape a full and independent view on this matter, stated Urban.

"We do not intend in this situation to engage in a discussion which has turned into an object of internal political and electoral controversy in Austria," stated the spokesman.

He reiterated his statement from the previous press conference that the Polish Government was ready to cooperate with every president the Austrians elect. This stems from a conviction that the Austrian nation will make a suitable choice for [word indistinct] on the basis of appropriate criteria, stated Urban.

U.S. Embassy 'Knew' of Hideout

LD031824 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] In Warsaw the weekly press conference was held by the government press spokesman for home and foreign journalists. The main attention of foreign correspondents was concentrated on the arrest of Zbigniew Bujak. Among others there was a question asking where Bujak was hiding.

The government spokesman responded:

[Begin recording] Perhaps you should ask the U.S. embassy because it knows the address. I have reason to believe that the embassy knew where Bujak was hiding. Here I have an envelope addressed to Bujak's hiding place. This envelop contains an invitation from the U.S. Embassy to a farewell reception given by a press and cultural attache. He sent the invitation to Bujak's hiding place in the name of the owner of the apartment. The envelope appears not to have been sent through the mails, but to have been delivered by an embassy emissary who must have visited Bujak. Here is the envelope; I am covering the name of the landlord with my finger.

Solidarity Communique Detailed

AU031717 Paris AFP in English 1711 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 3 (AFP) -- The police operation that led to the arrest last weekend of Zbigniew Bujak, the underground Solidarity leader, caused "extremely serious losses," of a scale not yet ascertained, in the Solidarity movement, a communique signed by the Warsaw branch of underground Solidarity announced Tuesday

The communique, over the signature of Wiktor Kruleski, Mr Bujak's deputy in Warsaw, said the "losses" involved "a group of trade union leaders."

The communique said the arrests were "due to chance" and not to an informer, as government spokesman Jerzy Urban had hinted.

Earlier, Mr Urban said that Mr Bujak, aged 32, faces charges carrying between one and 10 years in prison.

Reliable sources said Mr Bujak was arrested at his hideout on Mahatma Gandhi Street, a few hundred meters (yards) from the Interior Ministry headquarters and from the Rakowiecka jail where he is now imprisoned.

Mr. Urban said police had seized "a large sum of dollars" and documents proving TKK's links with Western "centres of subversion" and revealing its source of finance.

He said the U.S. Embassy knew of Mr. Bujak's hideout because an invitation to attend an embassy reception also had been seized there. He said the invitation was addressed to Mr. Bujak's landlord.

Mr. Urban also said the arrest showed the efficiency of Polish security police, but that catching Mr. Bujak had not been a priority.

He said TKK had become "less and less important" and had "disintegrated and shown its political incompetence."

Mr. Urban termed the underground struggle "hopeless" and invited those still in hiding to resurface.

MESSNER RECALLS WARSAW MAYOR TO REJOIN ARMY

LD301754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] PAP reports that the premier has recalled Lieutenant General Dr Mieczyslaw Debicki from his post as mayor of the capital city of Warsaw because he is required to return to service in the military forces. Zbigniew Messner expressed his highest appreciation and sincere thanks to General Debicki for his fruitful activity in this post.

SIWICKI VISITS SILESIAN MILITARY DISTRICT

LD031938 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, accompanied by Lieutenant General Tadeusz Szacilo, the chief of Main Political Administration of Polish Army, visited units in the Silesian Military District. Gen Siwicki also visited troops of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army, and the Polish troops cooperating with them. During the meeting with soldiers, the minister congratulated them on achieving the highest level in performing combat training tasks. Joint training has confirmed the high efficiency of the troops and has contributed to even closer Polish-Soviet fraternal bonds.

COMMENTARY ON WEST'S 'UNREALISTIC' MBFR STANCE

AU040723 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 May 86 p 4

[Commentary by Janusz Rolecki: "The Vienna Talks: A Difficult Disarmament Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] The 39th round of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces and weapons in Central Europe opened on 15 May in an atmosphere of noticeably declining public interest in this forum of disarmament dialogue. Above all, hopes of achieving progress in the talks, which have been going on since 1973, are fading. Yet the subject of the negotiations -- the reduction of conventional forces in states located in central Europe (the region encompasses the two German states, the Banelux states, and Poland and Czechoslovakia) -- is becoming an issue of increasing importance. This is particularly true in view of the NATO decision to put into effect a program for the development of new, conventional military technologies.

This glaring contrast between the state of Vienna negotiations and the gigantic and continually increasing conventional capacity -- a capacity that goes far beyond defense needs -- of states in this region arouses growing concern in the societies of Europe.

The negotiating position for the 39th round of talks has been defined by the proposals submitted by both sides, the Warsaw Pact member-states and the NATO member-states, during the final months of 1985 or the first months of this year. The Soviet disarmament proposals made on 15 January and 18 April of this year will also have a bearing on the position.

The draft agreement on the reduction and freezing of forces and weapons along with concomitant measures submitted by the socialist states in February of this year is the most comprehensive proposal to have been formulated during the course of the negotiations to date. On the other hand, the draft agreement is based on earlier proposals made by the socialist states and, on the other, it takes account of the West's position. Proceeding from the assumption that the draft contained all that was acceptable to both sides, especially with regard to the planning of the reduction process and the framework of the agreement, the socialist states proposed that work on drafting a document be begun. The commencement of this work would enable the discussion to assume a concrete character, and attention to the focused on finding common elements and eliminating matters of contention.

However, negotiations of this kind could only take place if both sides displayed the political will to reach agreement. Unfortunately, the course of the negotiations to date, and in particular the end of the last round of talks, shows that this will and readiness is absent on the Western side. The ultimatum-like character of Western demands concerning inspection and verificcation represents a new and highly negative manner of conducting negotiations. The West's approach to inspection and verification is all the more unrealistic as the reductions to which the West agrees are becoming more and more symbolic and the complementary procedures more and more extensive. Thus, if these elements are the dominant ones in the West's position during the current round of talks -- elements which were so in evidence at the end of the previous round -- then one can very probably predict this session's outcome.

Keen observers of the Vienna negotiations will closely follow the effect of the proposals made by M. Gorbachev on the course of the negotiations. This is particularly the case with regard to the Soviet proposal of 18 April on the reduction of conventional forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. A view encountered in the West is that by covering an area much larger than that agreed upon in Vienna, this proposal undermines the rationale and practical significance of the Vienna talks, which are based on a formula worked out in 1973. These views are based on groundless speculation, which was neither prompted by M. Gorbachev's proposal of 18 April or Soviet commentaries concerning it; quite the opposite is true. In view of the nature of the military and political situation in central Europe and the enormous concentration of conventional forces there, the Vienna forum cannot be replaced by any other forum of dialogue. However, what can ruin the negotiations is the West's stubborn refusal to reach agreement.

MESSNER SPEAKS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP

LD022317 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 2 -- Premier Zbigniew Messner received here today a group of representatives of Poland's environmental services to mark the International Day of Environmental Protection due June 5.

Next to the struggle for peace, environmental protection constitutes one of the basic international problems, Zbigniew Messner said in his opening speech.

Poland has also made a contribution to the settlement of the problem. This was among other things reflected by the initiative put forth by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 40th extraordinary U.N. session, concerning free flow of information, technology, and licences in the field of environmental protection, he said. Appropriate measures are being taken in that connection. Until recently the share of the state investment outlays for environmental protection and water conservation was over 2 percent of global outlays, whereas at present it reaches 8 percent, Messner said.

To sum up the results of the meeting he stressed that to underestimate problems of environmental protection was an harmful as to present the situation in catastrophic terms. Such opinions should be counteracted.

GLEMP RENEWS INVITATION FOR POPE TO VISIT

AU301346 Rome ANSA in English 1200 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] (ANSA) Warsaw, May 30 -- Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp has renewed his invitation to Pope John Paul II to visit Poland, his homeland, in June 1987, for the national eucharistic congress, sources said here. Glemp renewed the invitation during a speech yesterday marking the "Corpus Domini" holiday. During his speech, Glemp also struck out against the anti-church campaign being carried out by Polish authorities. In reference to the atheist propaganda and the "scientific doctrine" which the Polish state is trying to impose, even in schools, Glemp pointed out that religion and faith were private questions. Glemp also spoke out against the recent visit by the director of the atheist scientific institute of the Sovet Communist Party's social sciences academy. The director was here to discuss the situation of cults in Poland and the USSR especially since atheism is considered to have state functions for it has to do with the private faiths of its citizens. The Polish primate complained that so much time, effort and money was being dedicatd to this anti-religious campaign when the nation was afflicted by poverty and in an economic crisis.

BISHOPS DENOUNCE 'INDOCTRINATION' IN SCHOOLS

AU011526 Paris AFP in English 0058 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, June 1 (AFP) -- Polish bishops protested in a pastoral letter being read in all churches on Sunday that political indoctrination is forced upon young people from nursery school up to university level. The document urges all parents to fight "the atheization" of schools where teachers are "obliged to inculcate materialism in children. Schools in Poland do not belong to one group (the Communist Party) but to the entire nation, the overwhelming majority of which (nearly 80 percent) are believers.... Those who govern, therefore have a duty to see that all points of view and religious convictions are respected," the letter states.

The bishops also denounced the "review of cadres" undertaken at the beginning of the year in primary and secondary education. The review, they say, "sometimes involves unacceptable pressures, which violate the Constitution and lead those who are victims to dissimulate their true beliefs" out of fear of losing their jobs. The letter expreses "concern" over official policy which the bishops say aims to "place faith and science in opposition" as though "a teacher, a professor or even a member of the Academy of Sciences cannot be a believer". The pastoral letter warns the government that "a crisis in schools is more dangerous than an economic crisis."

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG TO VISIT IN EARLY JULY

AU040648 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0538 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/6/1986 -- Upon an invitation from the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official visit of friendship to Romania in the first decade of July 1986.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION 3 JUNE

AU031934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/6/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, received, on June 3, a delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by Ma Wenrui, deputy chairman of the National Committee, who are visiting Romania, as guests of the SDUF National Council.

On the occasion, the head of the delegation conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and best wishes from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The head of the delegation also underscored the friendly and fruitful character of the visit paid to Romania, being highly appreciative of the achievements scored by the Romanian people led by the RCP, its general secretary, in the country's socioeconomic development, in the socialist construction.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message conveyed and addressed a warm salute and best wishes to Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian, and Deng Yingchao.

During the interview that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere emphasis was placed on the relations of close friendship and fruitful collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples. At the same time, the wish was expressed to lend an ever upward course to the collaboration in all domains of activity. They highlighted the importance of intensifying the contacts and exchanges of experience between the political organizations in the two countries, which stand out as an important factor of consolidating the Romanian-Chinese collaboration and friendship, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

Approached were also aspects of the world political situation and it was appreciated that in the current international situation everything possible had to be done for halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, nuclear above all, for the peaceful settlement of the inter-state disputed issues, for ensuring a lasting peace in the world.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING

AU022007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/6/1986 -- Monday, June 2, a meeting of the State Council was presided over by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Deputy prime ministers, ministers, other heads of central bodies, chairmen of standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly participated as invited guests.

The State Council debated and passed a decree to amnesty certain offences and pardon certain punishments.

The State Council looked into and ratified: The Long-Term Programme on Developing the Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Until the Year 2000, the Long-Term Programme on Developing the Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Until the Year 2000, the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo. At the same time the State Council looked into and ratified certain international conventions and agreements signed by the Socialist Republic of Romania with other states in various domains of the economic, social and state life. The State Council considered that the programmes, treaties conventions and agreements submitted for ratification expressed Romania's policy of expanded international collaboration and cooperation with other countries, and ensured the required legal framework of action in the domains they cover. All the mentioned international treaties had been previously examined and favourably approved by the permanent commissions of the Grand National Assembly as well as by the Legislative Council. The State Council discussed and approved the report on the analyses made, upon the request of the State Council, by the permanent commissions of the Grand National Assembly on the way certain ministries and other central bodies carry out the RCP policy and provide the application of the law in their domains of activity.

During the meeting President Nicolae Ceausescu asked the ministries, the other central bodies and the units subordinated to them to work most firmly in view of implementing under good circumstances all the stipulations in the plan and the programmes for the country's economic and social development, for a precise application and strict observance of the party decisions and of the country's laws, fulfilling the tasks set in view of eradicating the shortcomings and removing the drawbacks noted in the analyses made by standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly for setting in a high spirit of responsibility, order and discipline in all the domains of activity.

Continuing the agenda, the State Council examined and passed the account on the activity carried out by the Supreme Court of Justice and the report on the activity carried out by the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office of the Socialist Republic of Romania. President Nicolae Ceausescu asked the General Prosecutor's Office and the Supreme Court of Justice to be even more operative, firm and exigent in the activity of preventing and sanctioning antisocial acts which cause grave infringements on the socialist, state and cooperative property, on the citizens' legitimate rights, on the public quiet and order, against all trespassing and abuse, for strengthened discipline in all the sectors of activity; it is also necessary for the bodies of the prosecutor's office, justice and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to intensify their activity of popularizing and explaining the laws and to involve to an ever greater extent the public opinion in fighting the actions trespassing the legal norms. The General Prosecutor's Office was also instructed to exert a more rigorous control over the way the law is observed by the ministries and the other central and local bodies, by all the socialist units, and to come up with proposals to improve legislation in the field.

During the meeting of the State Council there were debated and passed the report of the commission analysing the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and requests addressed by the working people to the State Council, and the report of the Council of Ministers regarding solving the proposals, intimations and requests addressed by the working people to the central bodies of the state administration.

Next, the participants looked into and passed the programme regarding the analyses to be made in 1986, on the request of the State Council, by the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly regarding the way in which the state bodies carry on the party policy and ensure the application of the law in various domains of activity.

The State Council also solved certain problems of the current activity.

Decree on Crime Approved

AU031224 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1051 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/6/1986 -- A decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania on amnesty of offences which, under the criminal code or special laws, are punishable with imprisonment of up to three years included or with fines, and on remission of jail sentences of up to five years included, as well as of fines applied in court was released in Bucharest. Furthermore, children under 18 who were committed to special work and reeducation schools are pardoned. The decree was approved by a State Council meeting held yesterday. It provides for remission by one third of sentences of five to eight years included and by one fifth of sentences of eight to ten years included. The decree also lists certain categories of highly serious offences which are not pardoned. It also shows that if the pardoned offenders commit a further offence in the space of three years, the sentence remitted under the decree will take effect and a further sentence, for the new offence, be imposed.

BRASOV TRIAL ANNIVERSARY, CEAUSESCU'S ROLE NOTED

AU030743 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/6/1986 -- As part of the events marking the anniversary of 50 years since the trial of the communist and anti-fascist campaigners in Brasov, a national symposium took place in Bucharest on June 3 on "The Revolutionary Youth of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The Union of Communist Youth -- the Further of the Traditions of Revolutionary Struggle of the RCP and Romanian people," organized by the UCY Central Committee, the UCSAR [Union of Communist Students' Association of Romania] Council and the National Council of Young Pioneers' Organization. The works were participated in by party and state activists, by activists of the Union of Communist youth, UCSAR and the Young Pioneers' Organization, by numerous young people of Bucharest Municipality and the country's countries. During the symposium lectures were read out by members of the party and state leadership, of youth organizations, scientific researchers, university teaching staff. Evoking the trial staged in May-June 1936 by the bourgeois-landlord regime to a group of communist and anti-fascist campaigners, the papers highlighted the role played at the Brasov trial by the young communist campaigners and revolutionary patriot Nicolae Ceasuescu who turned the defendants' bar into a rostrum of defence of the interests of the working class, of the whole Romanian people, a rostrum of unmasking the fascist danger.

The paper highlighted the role of the RCP in leading the revolutionary battles of social and national liberation, in the process of socialist construction in Romania, the leadership by the RCP of the revolutionary youth organization, the role of the Union of Communist Youth as a school of revolutionary education of the young generation, the conception of the RCP, of its general secretary about the role of the young generation in solving the issues of contemporary world, in promoting international peace and understanding.

At the end of the symposium the participants addressed a telegram to the RCP General Secretary, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

GORBACHEV SENDS MESSAGE TO LCY'S ZARKOVIC

LD031631 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1516 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (TANJUG) -- Soviet party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's message to League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency President Vidoje Zarkovic contains ideas and proposals of measures to be taken by the international community and individual countries, in particular the nuclear powers, with the aim of making safe the use of nuclear energy to peaceful ends, and of preventing its use for nuclear weapons production.

Gorbachev's message was presented here today to LCY Presidency Executive Secretary Dr Stanislav Stojanovic by Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov. Ambassador Rodionov also gave Stojanovic the list of members of the Soviet party delegation which will attend the 13th LCY Congress.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE MEETS IN BELGRADE

AU031743 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24-25 May 86 pp 1, 15-16

[Report on the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference in Belgrade on 23 May]

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav People's Army personnel, who have comprehensively joined in the discussion, consider that one must not touch the fundamental principles and basis of our social system, and they are against any discussion or compromise with the protagonists of anti-socialist and anti-self-managing designs of the political system and social order, Milan Daljevic stressed. At the same time it is believed that certain changes are necessary and that one should pay more attention to practice as a criterion for assessing the fitness of political system solutions.

In this respect, only those changes are acceptable to us that lead to a further development of self-management, an enhancement of the role of the workers class, of Yugoslav associated labor, and of Yugoslavia as a whole, a strengthening of the brotherhood and unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities, an affirmation of work and results of work, an increase of the responsibility of all social subject for the constitution and the laws.

Proceeding from the premise that our political system will stand the test of time and exploit its historic change only if it is economically efficient, we attach special significance at the present moment to those changes which will make it possible to overcome more quickly and efficiently the economic crisis in which we have landed. About the specific content of the changes in this direction, as Comrade Zarkovic said, we must talk with good arguments, calmly, and without political disqualifications and labels. In our opinion, the Critical Analysis sheds a truly critical light on the key problems in the functioning of the political system and on the current social situation in our country.

However, the analysis does not fully perceive the causes of the shortcomings manifested, and therefore the proposed measures to eliminate them are not comprehensive. Special attention to the Army personnel was directed in the discussion to the questions which refer to the place and the role of the federation in our political system.

It is believed that our federation in some respects departs from the framework of the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, which met in Jajce in 1943] design and that Yugoslavia is increasingly assuming some aspects of a confederation. For years we have even been witnessing attempts to reduce Yugoslavia to a creation which is not more than the result of a day-to-day agreement among the republics and provinces; but Yugoslavia is not and must not be such a thing.

An Associated Labor Chamber in the SFRY Assembly

It was stressed in the discussion that the SFRY Assembly should be more efficient and that an even stronger influence of the workers class should be ensured in its work. Therefore, the arguments which propose that associated labor be organized at the federal level are in our opinion worthy of attention. We are aware that the mere introduction of an associated labor chamber in the SFRY Assembly -- which would necessarily entail other changes in its structure and organization -- does not resolve the question of a decisive role of the workers class; but if there is unamimity in the assessment that the influence of associated producers in social reproduction is below the desired level, the idea of an associated labor chamber should not be rejected outright. The fear is unjustified that such a change couuld bring about a rule by the majority because the most essential interests of the peoples and nationalities and the republics and provinces would be harmonized in the entire assembly, and especially in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. In our view, one should carefully examine this proposal without any unacceptable, emotionally charged politicization.

It was pointed out in the discussion about the Analysis that serious attention should be paid to the proposals that the members of the Presidency be elected by the SFRY Assembly in a secret ballot, at the proposal of the republics and provinces, and that the Presidency be responsible for its work to the SFRY Assembly. It is believed that it is not good for the Presidency members to be elected by the assemblies of the republics and provinces, and for the members to be responsible for their work to these assemblies, as most of the republican and provincial constitutions provide. We believe that such a solution would contribute to the efficiency of the Presidency as the collective head of state and the most responsible body for the overall state of the country, and that it would contribute to a fuller realization of the role of the federation.

It was also pointed out that the Federal Executive Council should have more independent, but also more responsibility, not only toward the assembly, but also toward the SFRY Presidency. It is thought that the links between the Federal Executive Council as the executive, professional, and operate organ, and the SFRY Presidency as the collective head of state, should be even closer and more direct. Conditions should be created for the Federal Executive Council to adopt decisions on matters within its powers independently, but with social responsibility, and without outside influence, and to implement them consistently.

I particularly want to stress that the Army personnel, bringing up these questions and pointing out the shortcomings in the implementation of the federal design, nd especially the occurrences of confederalism, were also resolutely against any unitarian or any other form of a bureaucratic-centralist system in the country which would oppose the AVNOJ decisions on the federal system in Yugoslavia. In our communities, the occurrences of statism, both in the principles and provinces, and in the federation, have been sharply criticized.

Strange Strivings

In our opinion, the question of financing the Yugoslav People's Army should also be solve more adequately in the coming period. More stable sources of financing should be found, for this is .n essential prerequisite for preventing a lag in the developent and modernization of the Army. This would require some small corrections to the constitutional provisions which refer to this question, Milan Daljevic said. The respective organs of the federation are preparing a specific proposal for these changes. Anyhow, it is known that the concept of All-People's Defense is finding undivided support and that our Army enjoys great respect in society. It must be said, however, that in recent years attempts to dispute some of our tenets in the concept of defense and the development of the Yugoslav People's Army have been appearing. Some individuals, for instance, advocate that military service should be performed in civilian structures or only in one's home republic or province, and they even advocate that the Yugoslav People's Army units be formed according to nationality. Some people even go so far as to dispute the necessity of an Army and the justification of social investment in the Army's technical modernization and development. We do not overestimate the significance and the scope of such attempts, but we insist on rejecting them resolutely, for it is obvious that they hide not only an incomprehension of the conditions under which we live but that should never be jeopardized: the concept of All-People's Defense.

[NARODNA ARMIJA of 29 May No 2446 on page 3 carries a report on Daljevic's speech which at this point adds:

"Let us use this opportunity to point out that the lack of unity in our economic system, particularly in our railroad, and post, telegraph, and telephone systems as well as in some other big systems, has direct adverse effects on our All People's Defense and that this situation must be changed as soon as possible. The first positive steps have been made, but they still have not reached the level of the current requirements."]

Reminding the delegates of the SAWPY Federal Conference that in the past 40 years, several major reconstructions of the political system were carried out in our country, that four constitutional reforms were carried out, and that in this respect we rank among the countries with the most dynamic constitutional changes in the world, Hamdija Pozderac nevertheless added that the basic aim of these changes has never been fully achieved. The aim was that the workers class should really master the conditions, the results, and especially the surplus of their own labor. According to his opinion, the consequences of the LCY program tenets regarding commodity production have not been consistently applied in our system as a whole.

Polemizing -- indeed with some tolerance -- against the ideas about introducing an associated labor chamber in the SFRY Assembly, Pozderac recalled among other things that such chambers exist in the republican and provincial assemblies, but they nevertheless have not contributed to a greater influence by associated labor on political decisionmaking.

He therefore stressed that one should struggle so that the two present chambers in the SFRY Assembly may become Associated Labor chambers, which is to say that the influence of the workers class should dominate in all the institutions of the assembly system, and especially its executive organs.

After the 12th LCY Congress, one discussed the questions of the politiccal system for too long a time exclusively in the language of daily political polemics, generally and in principle, while social problems were further aggravating, Bogdan Trifunovic said. Further in his speech he stressed that the Critical Analysis was basically supported in Serbia, along with many critical assessments and proposals.

One should comprehensively and responsibly, without any undue hurry, but also without any exclusivist views, examine the proposlas for introducing an Associated Labor chamber in the SFRY Assembly, Trifunovic said. Of course, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces should continue to retain power over those questions which are essential for the implementation of the equality of the peoples and nationalities and the position of the republics and provinces determined by the constitution.

Special attention was paid to the position of the SR of Serbia and special, more specific legal, political, and other measures were demanded in the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo. The positions of the LCY Central Committee on the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia were supported in the republic discussion, and it was demanded that they be consistently applied.

COMMISSIONS NAMED FOR 13TH LCY CONGRESS

AU031633 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 86 p 4

["V.V." report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 May -- The involvement of the media in the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, which have been going on for the last year and a half and which are now entering their final phase, is basically positive. This assessment also refers to good coverage and reporting by the press, radio, and television from the just ended republican congresses, provincial conferences, and from the Yugoslav People's Army LC conference. This was stated today by Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as he addressed acccredited journalists on the occasion of the forthcoming highest gathering of Yugoslav Communists.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will make a speech at the 13th LCY Congress which will be held from 25 to 28 June in Belgrade. Apart from the plenary session, the congress will also work through six other commissions: a commission for the development of socialist self-management and socioeconomic relations, and for economic and scientific and technological development, a commission for the development of the political system of socialist self-management within which there will be discussions and special resolutions regarding youth, platforms about Kosovo, human and citizen rights, and information activities; a commission for LCY ideopolitical, organizational action, and cadre building matters, and for statutory matters; a commission for education, science, and culture; a commission for international cooperation; and a commission for all people's defense and social self-protection. The congress will also have a commission for the preparations for the LCY Statute draft resolutions, for the election of the LCY organs, for the verification of the delegates' powers, and for the editing of the congress documents.

HASANI ATTENDS INAUGURATION OF COURT JUDGE

LD032115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milovan Buzadzic, the newly elected judge of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, was formally sworn in, in the presence of Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, in the Palace of the Federation today. The formal ceremony was attended by judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, headed by Ivan Franko, president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

MAMULA CHAIRS MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

LD031918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- A session of the Military Council was held in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) Club in Belgrade today. At the session, which was chaired by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, the council discussed the doctrinal document entitled: The Strategy of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection in the SFRY. Reference was also made to some issues of the realization of the preceding medium-term plan of the development of the Armed Forces and the further development of the system of leadership and command.

Attention was drawn to the importance of the document, the Strategy of the All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection in the SFRY, which to a considerable extent further specifies and enlarges the country's general principles regarding preparations for and the organization of defense and self-protection and which will provide even more specific guidelines for numerous subjects in the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system in their efforts to carry out preparations for and specify the tasks of a possible All-People's Defense war.

The members of the council made a number of proposals and suggestions that together with comments and opinions from the socialist republics and provinces, will be used to improve and finalize this important document. Assessing the way in which the preceding medium-term plan of the development of the Armed Forces was realized, the Military Council concluded that, despite the fact that the economic difficulties had a limiting effect on the technical modernization of the Armed Forces, significant results had been achieved in many vital aspects of their combat development.

In reference to the further development of the system of leadership and command in the Armed Forces, the Military Council pointed to the main directions of its continued modernization in line with the requirements resulting from the present-day cirumstances and the principles of conducting the armed struggle and All-People's Defense war.

SMOLE CONSIDERED FOR PRESIDENT OF SLOVENE SAWP

AU301323 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 May 86 p 5

["V.Z" report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 27 May -- The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP has discussed the possibility of nominating Joze Smole as its president and Joze Slander and Ciril Zlobec its vice presidents.

The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP will make its final decision at its forthcoming session in June.

240 WORK STOPPAGES REGISTERED IN SLOVENIA

AU021431 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 86 p 4

[J. Pjevic Report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 22 May -- According to the inspection of the Slovene Public Self-Management Defender's Office, in work organizations in Slovenia last year there were more than 240 cases of the "erruption" of workers' dissatisfaction, expressed in terms of short work stoppages and the so-called extorted meetings, but none of the stoppages were done for hostile reasons nor were any of them aimed at our socialist self-management system. According to the information available, a total of 10,336 employed people took part in 155 "conflict situations." The majority of stoppages were registered in industry, and only 15 cases in other social domains.

It is symptomatic and problematic that these work stoppages break out, continue, and end outside the institutional system as established by the Law of Associated Labor, and that the leaderships of the Basic Organizations of Associated Labor "agree" to the requested increases of personal incomes even if they are unjustified in order to only "remedy" and "forget" the "conflict" as soon as possible. [Line or lines missing] do not analyze deeper causes of dissatisfaction, but are primarily trying to "discover" the "initiators" and "organizers." Not all people from one shift, or from one plant, or one basic associated labor organization who took part in the stoppage are called on to bear disciplinary consequences because this would not be feasible but only the so-called "initiators" and "organizers" who therefore rightly protest and ask: "Why only us when we only did what everybody else was doing?"

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN SLOVENIA 'SERIOUS WARNING'

AU021517 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 86 p 8

[Text] Ljubljana, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Economic trends in the first quarter of this year in Slovenia are characterized by a slow increase of exports to hard currency markets, a slow increase in production, more losses, and an inadequate distribution of income. This was stated today at the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium session which discussed data regarding the fulfillment of the tasks envisaged by the plan and the resolution and this year's economic trends.

The Presidium found unacceptable the fact that savings in the first 3 months rose by only 39.3 percent, while gross personal incomes rose by as much as 126.8 percent. These trends are a serious warning that the chaos in the distribution of incomes continues to exist and that particular attention should be devoted to the area of income distribution and the distribution of other funds available for personal incomes as well as to exports, the increase of production, and to the long-term solution of the problems associated with loss-makers and prices.

KOSOVO ECONOMY'S 1986 FIRST QUARTER RESULTS

AU031559 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 86 p 10

[Text] Pristina, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Industrial production in Kosovo in the first 4 months of this year is higher by 9.2 percent than production during the same period last year. The increase in March was higher by almost 20 percent while in the last month it only managed to sustain its planned level.

Out of 39 branches of industry, 22 have recorded an increase in their production in the first quarter of this year as compared with the same period last year. The highest increase was recorded in coal processing, 108 percent; then in the production of nonferrous metals, 70 percent; mineral processing, 61 percent; machine building, 79 percent; metal processing, about 20 percent; and in the production of timber and chipboard, 40 percent.

A low result was recorded in iron and steel production, the production of basic chemicals, final wood products, and building materials. These are all branches that are of significant importance. While production is increasing, the exports of this province are decreasing. Although this was already noticeable at the end of last year, the introduction of new regulations regarding economic relations with other countries has at the beginning of this year resulted in a sudden reduction of exports. For instance, in the most recent 4 months of this year, goods and services worth $52.8 million were exported, which is 30 percent less than in the same period last year. In the same period the value of imports was $60.8 million, which means that exports cover about 87 percent of imports.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH DUTCH COUNTERPART

LD032239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2059 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van der Broek today assessed relations between the two countries in very positive terms. In reference to the international situation they placed particular emphasis on the great importance of the favorable outcome of the CSCE.

It was stressed during the talks between Foreign Minister van der Broek and Yugoslav Federal Secretary Dizdarevic, who today arrived on an official and friendly visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, that bilateral relations are developing in cooperation and understanding with no strains. Both countries share an interest in seeing these relations promoted. Moreover, economic links have reached a certain level but that potential exists for their further expansion.

On the Yugoslav side the talks were attended by Dusan Strbac, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragomir Vucicevic, head of the West European Department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Drago Trbojevic, adviser in the federal secretary's cabinet. On the Dutch side Baron van Aerssen Beijeren van Voshol, head of the East European Bureau, and other senior officials of the Dutch Foreign Ministry took part in the talks.

The Yugoslav side particularly stressed that imbalance in economic relations threatens their further progress, therefore it was concluded that higher forms of economic cooperation should be aimed at. In the talks reference was also made to joint investments and certain other aspects of economic cooperation between Yugoslav and Dutch firms, starting from the interest shown by economic organizations of the two countries. The two ministers expressed their readiness to stimulate and give support to orientating economic cooperation in this direction.

Both sides attach great significance to developing cooperation in tourism. As was pointed out, 420,000 Dutch tourist visited Yugoslavia last year, while this year there is even more interest and this number will certainly be surpassed.

With satisfaction it was judged that around 14,000 Yugoslavs temporarily employed in the Netherlands represents a real "bridge of friendship" between the two countries. Stress was laid on the interest of both countries' governments to continue in future as well, successful cooperation in connection with the position of our workers.

The two foreign ministers carried out a comprehensive exchange of views on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, which is chaired by the Netherlands. The Yugoslav side stressed that Yugoslavia was surprised and concerned about the recent ban on imports of Yugoslav agricultural products to the EEC market. Yugoslavia is interested in compensation for the immediate damage of around 25,000,000 dollars, but also for the direct damage incurred by the Yugoslav economy. Such moves undermine trust and that great efforts should be made to rectify this.

In this connection the Yugoslav side stressed that it expects a considerable improvement in the EC's mandate for the forthcoming negotiations about the new trade regulations in the agreement on Yugoslav-EC cooperation and about the second financial protocol of the agreement. The need was also emphasized for the negotiations to be completed as soon as possible and great importance is attached to the coming July meeting of the Yugoslav-EC Cooperation Council.

In the talks Van der Broek and Dizdarevic also made reference to the interest shown by Yugoslav interprises and scientific institutions in participating in some of the projects of the Eureka program. Yugoslavia wants relations to be regulated and a scope created for Yugoslav participation in the projects of mutual interest.

In the context of the international situation, the two ministers dwelt extensively on the course of the negotiations within the CSCE which, in Van der Broek's view, is one of the most significant instruments in East-West relations. Attention was also focused on the outcome of the meetings in Berne and Stockholm and on the preparations for the CSCE meeting in Vienna. An extensive exchange of views was also held about the crisis in the Near East and about the situation in Africa, and in southern Africa, in particular, in the light of the recent special session on Africa in the UN General Assembly. The two ministers also analyzed the set of problems concerning disarmament in the context of the current East-West negotiations.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic this evening attended a dinner given by his host Van der Broek. Tomorrow, the 2d day of his visit, Dizdarevic will have a meeting with Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and will be received by Queen Beatrix.

IRREDENTISTS SENTENCED IN VRANJE PROCEEDINGS

LD031622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Summary] Vranje, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Sentences were passed in the Vranje District Court today on members of a Great-Albanian Irredentist Group from the village of Konculj near Bujanovac, who had been charged with conspiracy to commit enemy activity. Junuz Musliju received a 6 and 1/2 year sentence; Mustafa Ramadani and Hasan Malici received 5-year sentences. Dzemalj Ramadani received a 3-year term of imprisonment.

In 1984 Junuz Muslija becam a member of an underground organization named Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo, which operated from position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Subsequently Musliju recruited three of his friends and neighbours to become members of this illegal organization.

Dzemalj Ramadani's sentence is light because he is the youngest member of the group. He also intended to leave the group, but was unable to do so before his arrest.

ANTI-SFRY SCHOOL TEXTS USED IN ALBANIA

AU021430 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 30 May 86 p 4

[Luz p. Thaci article: "Unprecedented Behavior -- On the Incorporation of Anti-Yugoslav Material as a Special Subject in the Schools of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Excerpts] The leadership of Albania, pursuing its 2-faced policy towards the SFRY, has scored up another unprecedented move in the history of international relations by incorporating the instillation of hatred against Yugoslavia among the young generation of Albania as a compulsory subject in the school curriculum.

With the introduction of the anti-Yugoslav pamphlet "The Titoites" as a special subject in the higher grades of elementary schools, the Albanian leadership has by state decree instilled its anti-Yugoslav platform in the young generation, in order to ensure continued arousal of hatred towards its main neighbor, the SFRY, even though the Tirana authorities declare that they are in favor of a policy of good-neighborliness and nonintervention in internal affairs.

The leadership of this country as gone so far, in contravention of international agreements on diplomatic conduct, to use its own consular and diplomatic representatives to instigate and assist hostile nationalist and irredentist anti-Yugoslav activity, even finding a common language with opponents of its own regime, extremist and sworn profascist forces, who have escaped from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

FEC DISCUSSES OPERATION OF ELECTRICITY SYSTEM

LD032315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session last night chaired by Branko Mikulic, the Federal Executive Council (FEC) discussed the functioning of the electric energy system and of the PTT [Post, Telegraph and Telephone] communications. It is the FED assessment that in 1985 the electric energy system operated in complex conditions, but there had been no major disruptions and the electric energy requirements had been on the whole met in an adequate manner. The extremely low temperatures during the winter time, inadequate wate supplies, shortage of fuel to boost the oil-fired thermal power plants, inadequate coal production for power plant requirements, difficulties in securing foreign currency to purchase spare parts abroad, and others all had an impact on the work of power plants. Some power plants operated against the interests of our electric energy system as a technological entity because in order to avoid restriction in their areas they infringed their commitments temming from the long-term agreements on joint investments and electric energy deliveries. Without proper authority they drew electric power from other electric power generating boards and abroad, and the like.

The FEC ruled that the Community of the Yugoslav Electricity Generating Boards should carry out an analysis of all the causes of electricity industry losses and in conjunction with other organs and organizations draw up proposed measures to rationalize consumption and electric energy saving in industry and by other consumers at large.

In the FEC's view some positive results were attained last year in the functioning of the PTT communications. However, the agreed plans and the development program concept were still not carried out. In the assessment of the council a joint development plan of the PTT system must be agreed on and adopted as soon as possible. The Yugoslav PTT community must become involved in taking measures which will provide the best possible economic and technological conditions for the functioning of the open Yugoslav network for date transfer. This applies also the synchronized construction of a coaxial cable transfer system and its commissioning by an agreed deadline.

STAMBOLIC RECEIVED IZVESTIYA EDITORS

LD030926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ivan Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, today received Nikolay Yefimov, first deputy editor, and Nikolay Yermolovich, chief editor of IZVESTIYA, who are staying in Belgrade as guests of POLITIKA. In a long conversation the Soviet journalists showed particular interest in the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, and the development of underdeveloped areas.

The Soviet journalists today were also received by Aleksandar Bakocevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, and Dr Zivorad Djordjevic, president of the Republican Committee for Information.

ZARKOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO MPRP'S BATMONH

LD031209 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0936 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent a telegram with cordial greetings and best wishes for the successful execution of his responsible duties to Jambyn Batmonh on the occasion of his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]. The telegram expresses satisfaction at the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the MPRP and between the two countries, as well as the desire for their continued improvement.